

ION.

Col. Lemanowski, formerly an officer under Napoleon, now a Lutheran minister in this country, and a man of remarkable qualities, recently gave, in a lecture, the following vivid sketch of a scene of which he was an eyewitness.

In the year 1809, being then at Madrid, my attention was then directed to the Inquisition in the neighborhood of that city. Napoleon had previously issued a decree for the suppression of this institution, wherever his victorious troops should extend their arms. I reminded Marshal Soult, then Governor of Madrid, of this decree, who directed me to proceed to destroy it. I informed him that my regiment, the 9th of Polish lancers, were insufficient for such a service, but that if he would give me two additional regiments, I would undertake the work. He accordingly gave me the two required regiments, one of which, the 117th, was under the command of Col. De Lile, who is now, like myself, a minister of the gospel. He is pastor of one of the Evangelical churches in Marseilles. With these troops I proceeded forthwith to the Inquisition, which was situated about five miles from the city. The Inquisition was surrounded with a wall of great strength, and defended by about four hundred soldiers. When we arrived at the walls I addressed one of the sentinels, and summoned the holy fathers to surrender to the imperial army, and open the gates of the Inquisition. The sentinel who was standing on the wall appeared to enter into conversation for a few moments with some one within, at the close of which he presented his musket and shot one of my men. This was a signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared on the wall.

It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The walls of the Inquisition were covered with the soldiers of the holy office; there was also a breast-work upon the wall, behind which they kept continually, only as they partially exposed themselves as they discharged their muskets. Our troops were in the open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed, and brought on the ground to be used as battering rams. Two of these were taken up by detachments of men, as numerous as could work to advantage, and brought to bear upon the walls with all the power which they could exert, regardless of the fire which was poured upon them from the walls. Presently, the walls began to tremble, and under the well-directed and persevering application of the ram, a breach was made, and the Imperial troops

from others of which I had heard.

But Col. De Lile was not so ready as myself to give up the search, and said to me, "Colonel, you are commander to day, and as you say, so it must be; but if you will be advised by me, let this marble floor be examined more. Let some water be brought in and poured upon it, and we will watch and see if there is any place through which it passes more freely than others." I replied to him, "do as you please, Colonel," and ordered water to be brought accordingly. The slabs of marble were large and beautifully polished. When the water had been poured over the floor, much to the dissatisfaction of the inquisitors, a careful examination was made of every seam in the floor, to see if the water passed through. Presently, Col. De Lile exclaimed that he had found it. By the side of one of these marble slabs the water passed through as fast as though there were an opening beneath. All hands were now at work for further discovery. The officers with their swords, and the soldiers with their bayonets, seeking to clear out the seam, and pry up the slab. Others with the butts of their muskets striking the slab with all their might to break it, while the priest remonstrated against our desecrating their holy and beautiful house. While thus engaged, a soldier who was striking with the butt of his musket, struck a spring and the marble slab flew up. Then the faces of the inquisitors grew pale, & as Belshazzar, when the hand writing appeared on the wall, so did these men of Belial shake and quake in every bone, joint and sinew. We looked beneath the marble slab, now partly up, and we saw a staircase. I stepped to the table and took from the candlestick one of the candles, four feet in length, which was burning, that I might explore what was before us; as I was doing this, I was arrested by one of the inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and with a very demure and holy look, said, "My son, you must not take that with your profane and bloody hand: it is holy." "Well," said I, "I want something that is holy to see if it will not shed light on iniquity; I will bear the responsibility." I took the candle and proceeded down the staircase. I now discovered why the water revealed to us this passage. Under the floor was a tight coiling, except at the trap door, which could not be rendered close;—hence the success of Col. De Lile's experiment. As we reached the foot of the stairs, we entered a large square room, which was called the Hall of Judgment. In the centre of it was a large block, and a chain fastened to it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused, chained to his seat. On one side of the room was one elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the inquisitor general occupied, and on either side were seats less elevated, for the holy fathers

them. They commenced at once the work of torture with the holy fathers. I remained till I saw four different kinds of torture applied, and then retired from the awful scene, which terminated not while one individual remained of the former guilty inmates of this ante-chamber of hell on whom they could wreak revenge. As soon as the poor sufferers from the cells of the inquisition could with safety be brought out of their prison to the light of day, (news having been spread far and near that numbers had been rescued from the inquisition) all who had been deprived of friends by the holy office, came to inquire if their's were among the number.

O, what a meeting was there! about a hundred who had been buried alive for many years, were now restored to the active world, and many of them found here a son, and there a daughter, here a sister, and there a brother, and some, alas! could recognize no friends. The scene was such that no tongue can describe. When this work of recognition was over, to complete the business in which I had engaged, I went to Madrid and obtained a large quantity of gunpowder which I placed underneath the edifice, and in its vaults, and as we applied the slow match, there was a joyful sight to thousands of admiring eyes. O! it would have done your heart good to see it; the walls and massive turrets of that proud edifice, were raised towards the heavens, and the Inquisition of Madrid was no more.

NAPOLEON.—The frugality of Napoleon was such, that his taste gave the preference to the most simple and the least seasoned dishes. His breakfast was almost always composed of one of these dishes, and a little Parmesan cheese. At dinner ate little, rarely ragouts, and always of wholesome things. I have often heard him say, "that however little nourishment people took at dinner, they always took too much." Thus his head was always clear, and his labor easy, even when he rose from table. Gifted by nature with a perfectly healthy stomach, his nights were as calm as those of an infant; nature also had bestowed on him a constitution so admirably suited to his station that a single hour of sleep would restore him after twenty-four hours fatigue. In the midst of the most serious and urgent events, he had the power of resigning himself to sleep at pleasure, and his mind enjoyed the most perfect calm, as soon as directions were given for the necessary arrangements.—*M. Beausset.*

The following is said to be a certain cure for the Diarrhoea. It should be cut out and preserved: "Parch half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown—boil down as rice is usually done—eat it slowly and it will stop the most alarming Diarrhoea in a few hours."—*Cincinnati Post.*

associated with the degraded race, and heart all the virtues.

It is the source of indolence and destructive of all industry, which in times past among the wise has never been regarded as the first friend of religion, morality and happiness. The poor despise labor, because slavery makes it degrading. The mass of slaveholders are idlers.

It is the mother of ignorance. The system of Common Schools has not succeeded in a single Slave State. Slavery and Education are natural enemies. In the Free States one in 55 over 24 years is unable to read and write: in Slave States one in 13.3, is unable to write and read.

It is opposed to Literature even in the educated classes. Noble aspirations and true glory depend upon virtue and good to man. The conscious injustice of Slavery hangs as a mill stone about the necks of the sons of genius and will not let them up!

It is destructive of all mechanical excellence. The Free States build ships and steam cars for the nations of the world—the Slave States import the handles for their axes—these primitive tools of the architect. The educated population will not work at all—the uneducated must work without science and of course without skill. If there be a given amount of mechanical genius among a people, it is of necessity developed in proportion as a whole or part of the population are educated. In the Slave States the small portion educated is inert.

It is antagonistic to the Fine Arts.—Creations of beauty and sublimity are the embodiments of the soul's imaginings: the fountain must surely be pure and placid whence these glorious and immortal and lovely images are reflected. Liberty has ever been the mother of the Arts.

It retards population and Wealth.—Compare New York and Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio—States of equal natural advantages and equal ages. The Wealth of the Free States is in a much greater ratio even superior to that of the Slave States, than the Population of the Free is greater than that of the Slave States.—The Manufactures of the Slave as compared to those of the Free States are as 1 to 4 nearly, as is shown by statistics.—I consider the accumulation of Wealth in a less ratio.

It impoverishes the soil and defaces the loveliest features of Nature. Washington advises a friend to remove from Pennsylvania to Virginia—saying that cheap lands in Virginia were as good as the dear lands in Pennsylvania, and anticipating the abolition of Slavery, would be more productive. His anticipations have perished—Slavery still exists—the wild briar and the red fox are now there the field growth and the inhabitants?

Associations of Hamilton, Franklin, Sherman, Morris and Adams of the North, are betrayed by the continuance of Slavery.—The fond anticipations of Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Mason of the South, have not been realized. The great experiment of Republican Government has not been fairly tested. If the Union should not be perpetual, nor the American name be synonymous with that of liberty in all coming time, to Slavery is at once the cause of the crime and the avenger?

Are we indeed of that vaunted Saxon blood, which no dangers can appal, no obstacles obstruct, and shall we sit with shivering limbs and dewy feet by the running stream with insane features and stolid gaze expecting this flood of evils to flow past, leaving the channel dry? We who can conquer all things else, shall we be here only subdued, ingloriously whispering with white lips: There is no remedy?—Are the fowls free in the wide heavens, the fishes secure in the depths of the ocean, the beasts untrammelled in the forest wilds and shall man only, man formed in the image of Deity, the heir of immortality, be doomed to hopeless servitude? Yes there is a remedy.

There is one of four courses to which Slavery inevitably leads:—the continuance of the present relative position of the master and the slave, both as to numbers intelligence and physical power; Or an extermination of the blacks; Or extermination of the whites; Or emancipation and removal, or emancipation and a community of interests between the races?

The present relative position between the blacks and whites (even if undisturbed by external influences, which we cannot hope) cannot long continue. Statistics of numbers show that in the whole Slave States the black increases on the white population. The dullest eye can also see that the African, by association with the white race, has improved in intellect, and by being transferred to a temperate clime, and forced to labor, and throw off the indolence of his native land, he is increasing in physical power; while the white, by the same reversed laws, is retrograding in the same respects. Slavery then cannot remain for ever as it is. That the black race will be exterminated seems hardly probable from the above reflections, and because the great mass of human passions will be in favor of the increase of the slaves ad interim. Pride, love of power, blind avarice, and many other passions are for it, and against it only fear in the opposite scale. We are forced, therefore, to the conclusion that the slave population must increase all

the less rich in moment of the value of land. A comparison of the price of lands of equal quality in the Free and Slave States will prove this conclusively. If, however, by force of law—the law having once sanctioned slaves as property, the great principle which is recognized by all civilized governments, that private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation—dictates that slaves should not be liberated without the consent of the masters, or without paying an equivalent to the owners. Under the sanction of law, one man invests the proceeds of his labor in slaves, another in land; in the course of time it becomes necessary to the common weal to buy up the lands for redistribution or culture in common—how should the tax be laid? Of course upon lands, slaves and personal property—in a word, upon the whole property of the whole people. If, on the other hand, it should nearly concern the safety and happiness of society, both the slave, holder, and the non-slave holder, that slaves should be taken and emancipated then by the same legitimate course of reasoning the whole property of the State should be taxed for the purpose. If emancipation shall take place by force of law, shall it be by the laws of the States or by the law of Congress?—Let Congress abolish Slavery wherever she has jurisdiction—in the military places, in the territories, and on the high seas and in the District of Columbia, if the contracts of cession with Virginia and Maryland allow. I lay down the broad rule that Congress shall do no more for the perpetuation of Slavery than she is specially bound to do. The debates in the Federal Convention prove that the Free States did not intend to assume the responsibilities of Slavery. In the language of Roger Sherman and others, they could not acknowledge the right of "property in men." There is then no more obligation in the Union to sustain the rights of the South in slaves, except only they are morally bound to regard the contract with the South, and in the construction of that compact, the presumption in all cases of doubt is in favor of liberty. On the contrary the United States are morally bound by all means consistent with the Constitution to extinguish Slavery. The word slave is not used in the Constitution, because the promises of all the Southern members of the Convention led to final emancipation, and a noble shame on all hands induced the expulsion of the word from the charter of Human Liberty. I cannot agree that there is any law superior to that of the Federal Constitution.—It is the part of Christians to model hu-